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OUR LINEAGE



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# OUR LINEAGE

*Lessons 1 to 10  
of the  
Course for Senior  
Junior Genealogical  
Classes for 1934*



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# OUR LINEAGE

## Lesson Course

### METHODS OF GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH A Second Year Course in Genealogy and Temple Work PART I—AN ACCEPTABLE FAMILY RECORD LESSON 1—OUR OBJECTIVE

**The Pre-ordained Order of Redeeming our Relatives.** The Prophet Joseph Smith, in *Doctrine and Covenants*, 128:5, refers to "the ordinance and preparation that the Lord ordained and prepared before the foundation of the world, for the salvation of the dead who should die without a knowledge of the Gospel;" and he exclaims in the fervor of gratitude, "Let the dead speak forth anthems of eternal praise to the King Immanuel, who hath ordained, before the world was, that which would enable us to redeem them out of their prison." (verse 22.)

"The order of redeeming our relatives," said Pres. Brigham Young, "is the order of the Kingdom of Heaven."

Our duty today is, first, to find out the Lord's will for the dead kinsmen; and second, strictly to follow that will in all our research, record-making and temple work.

At the General Conference in April, 1894, President Cannon called upon Pres. George Q. Cannon to read the Doctrine and Covenants. Then he spoke as follows:

"I say before you what there is to do at the present time which is not fully carried out those principles in fulfillment of the will of God to us, in sealing the hearts of the fathers to the children and the children to the fathers. . . . I have prayed over this matter, and my brethren have . . . and the duty I want every man who presides in the temple to see performed from this day henceforth and forever, that the Lord Almighty commands otherwise, is, let every man be sealed to his father. When a man receives the endowment, he is sealed to him to his father; not to Wilford Woodruff, nor to any other man, but to the lineage of his fathers. That is the will of God to this day."

President Cannon says the Lord revealed to me that it was my duty to carry this principle out and in fulfillment of that which was revealed before this people. I say to all men laboring in these principles, this principle, and then we will make one step in the work we have had before. Myself and counselors conversed with the brethren and agreed upon it, and afterward we laid it before all the brethren here, and the Lord revealed to every one of these brethren the word of the Lord to them. I never met with any man in this Church that there was more unity upon than this principle. They all feel right about it, and that is the principle that should be carried out from this time on."

"Let the Latter-day Saints from this time to trace their genealogy as far as they can, and to be sealed to their fathers and mothers. Let them be sealed to their parents, and run this chain through as far as they can. . . . This is the will of the Lord to his people." (*Utah Magazine*, 13: 148-149.)

**Two-Fold Mission.** No one can honestly misunderstand indefinite and precise. Each of us, by this direct revelation from the Lord, is called to a two-fold responsibility and mission:



1. To trace our genealogies, i. e., the various ancestral lines of "all our progenitors,"—to use the language of the Prophet Joseph Smith—just as far back into the past as they can be followed from existing records; arrange a complete and accurate record of each family group in the lineage; and link up these groups into pedigrees.

2. Seal each group of children to their parents, until each pedigree is linked together by the bonds of sealing from generation to generation just as far back as possible, or as far as the records go. In order to perform the sealings, the baptisms and endowments must first be cared for; then at the sealing altar the grand culmination of temple ordinances is received.

There can be no substitute for the Lord's plan of redeeming our relatives. No amount of side-stepping our direct responsibility will excuse us for neglecting to do the two simple things required. To help others is always commendable, but our own forefathers have the first claim upon us.

"Now, all you children, are you looking to the salvation of your fathers? For our fathers did obtain promises that their seed should not be forgotten. O ye children of the fathers, look at these things. You are to enter into the temples of the Lord and officiate for your forefathers." (Pres. Brigham Young.)

**Official Instructions on Research and Temple Work.** "The instructions governing research and the preparing of names for temple work under which we now operate, are these:

"The first responsibility in research of each person is to seek out and do the temple work for the members of the family groups on his direct male or patriarchal line. This line of his fathers would include the family or families of his father, his father's father, the father of his father's father, and so on back.

"A person in addition should do research and temple work for the family groups of any of his other progenitors whose names appear on his pedigree chart. If any one of these progenitors, male or female, married more than once, a separate family group record should be made for every marriage of every progenitor in the pedigree.

"Individuals are still further privileged, if they choose to do so, to seek out and record the family groups of the descendants of any one of their direct ancestors. Thus since your uncle is a son of your grandfather or grandmother, you may do temple work for his family, and for any groups descended from him. While this is not your direct responsibility, and is outside the ancestral chain, yet it is permitted because of the family relationship; and because it is vital to your grandfather's future that work be done for all his descendants. You are in reality working in his behalf. However, if direct descendants of this uncle are in the Church they have the first right to do the temple work because it is their direct line. The others may assist them if their help is desired, but they must cooperate closely with and work under the direction of those who are of lineal descent.

"The Board of Directors of the Genealogical Society has officially expressed its disapproval of methods adopted by some Church members of gathering all names of their own or similar surnames from any book or locality, regardless of whether these are names of those belonging to their own family, or were taken from the immediate locality where their ancestors were known to have resided. Members should endeavor always to trace their own pedigrees, and obtain names of their own families, so they may be properly linked up by sealing.

"Were you now in the Spirit World and the forefather of children upon earth, whose work would you be most concerned that they do in the temples? for collateral lines? for miscellaneous, unconnected names? or for their own progenitors?" (Oct., 1932, Utah Gen. & Hist. Magazine, pp. 160-161.)



**Assignment 1.**

1. a. Write a one-page explanation as a preface in your Book of Forefathers of "The Pre-ordained Order of Redeeming Our Relatives."
- b. Prepare correctly and completely upon a One Family Group Sheet the record of your immediate family.

**LESSON 2—THE ONE FAMILY GROUP RECORD**

**Solution to Assignment 1.** Have several members read their explanation of part a. Discuss a well made out family group record sheet.

**Names to be Properly Grouped in Families.** The object of genealogical research is to find the names of our progenitors and their children; group the names of these individuals correctly into family groups; and connect these isolated family groups accurately into pedigrees. Then, only, can all the necessary sealings be administered.

**The One Family Group Record.** In addition to the names of our kindred we must obtain facts to identify them, and distinguish them and their place in the family from all others of the same name. These facts are date and place of birth, marriage and death (or date and place of christening and burial if birth and death dates are unobtainable.) Relationships must also be correctly shown. A person is not fully identified on a family record until the names of his parents, the name of his wife or wives, and the names of all his children are recorded.

The One Family Group Record, a loose leaf form, is the most complete and up-to-date form of record in use, and the only one providing for this complete identification. There is a space also for the dates of baptism and endowment of all members of the family group, for the date of sealing of the wife to the husband, and of the children to their parents.

**A Unit in the Chain of Generations.** Each of these family group records is a complete unit in itself, but, like a car in a railway train, it couples on to other units to form a train of generations. The names of the parents of the husband and those of the wife, are links connecting with the family groups where husband and wife themselves appear as children. The names of the spouses of the children direct us to the family groups where the married children themselves appear as parents.

**Assignment 2.**

1. Examine in detail in the class each printed heading on a One Family Group Record, and explain the purpose of each fact called for.
2. Arrange the following excerpts from a Calkins family record upon three family group sheets (loose leaf kind).

A RECORD BOOK JANUARY 24th, 1799 HILLSDALE DISTRICT COUNTY OF COLUMBIA STATE OF NEW YORK.

There is nothing to show the authorship, and there seems to be no knowledge regarding it, except the following copied from a letter written the present owner by his father: "I know but little of the old Record Book. After my grandfather's death I went carefully through the papers in his desk and found among them this old family record, which I put among my papers, where it remained till sent to St. Louis to be photographed. It was not written by my grandfather, and I do not know in whose handwriting it is."

The Stephen Calkins referred to married Sarah Calkins, daughter of Jonathan Calkins and Sarah Turner who was daughter of Ezekiel Turner, the son of John Turner and Mary Brewster, the granddaughter of William Brewster of the Mayflower.

A literal copy of all the entries follows:

(p. 2) (Ste) phen Colkins was born Sept. 5th, 1701

Sarah Colkins his wife was born July 7th, 1703 and they were married January 2, 1723



Lucy their first child was born August 6, 1723  
 Elisabeth December 29, 1724  
 Anna March 15, 1727 and died August 1728  
 Eunice October 4, 1729  
 Stephen March 13, 1732  
 Sarah July 14th, 1734  
 Turner their 7 November 5, 1736  
 Hannah February 15, 1739  
 Zurviah March 10, 1742  
 Ana their 10 child was born May 9th, 1745  
 (p. 3) Stephen Colkins Died February 2 A D 1753  
 & Hannah Died March 27, 1760  
 Eunice Died January 14, 61  
 Sarah Colkins the wife of Stephen Colkins Disceast Died December  
 3, 1774 and in the 72 year of her age.  
 Elisabeth Died October 29, 1784.  
 Turner Colkins Died January 27, 1797 & in the 61 year of his age  
 Lucy Died Dec., 1798  
 (p. 4) (Tu)rner Colkins was born November 5, 1736  
 Mercy his wife was born May 31, 1735 and was married May 21, 1757  
 Asa their first child was born September 2, 1757  
 Absalom March 18, 1759  
 Eunice Sep 3, 1761  
 Matthew was born February 9, 1764  
 Jemina March 16, 1766  
 Stephen April 8, 1768  
 (p. 5) A Died November 12, 1768  
 & Sarah September 29, 1769  
 Mercy Colkins wife of Turner Colkins Died October 6, 1771 in the 36  
 year of her age  
 (p. 6) In the year 1775 January 5th Turner Colkins was married  
 to Phebe Cadman and she was born October 10, 1753  
 Mercy their first child was born June 26, 1775  
 Stephen October 8, 1776  
 Rebeckah July 2, 1778  
 Anna December 23, 1779  
 Hannah Sep 14, 1781  
 (p. 7) Daniel was born the 4 of October 1783  
 Elijah and Elisha the twins was born July 28, 1785  
 Turner July 22, 1787  
 Sebuary March the 2, 1789  
 Absalom September 2, 1790  
 Amos December 17, 1792  
 William their 13 was born March 8, 1796  
 Arrange these additional facts found in a printed history of this  
 Calkins family in the New York Record Vol. 49, pp. 17-19:  
 "Stephen Calkins, son of Hugh, was born 5 Sept., 1701; md. 22 Jan.,  
 1722, Sarah Calkins, b. at Lyme, Ct., 7 July, 1703 (daughter of Lt.  
 Jonathan Calkins and Sarah Turner)." Stephen and Sarah Calkins  
 resided at Norwich."

#### Children

1. Lucy, md. (1) Simon DeWolf, 31 Jan., 1745; md. (2) Abel Beck-  
with in 1759.
  4. Eunice, md. 15 Nov., 1753, Fabez DeWolf.
  5. (Captain) Stephen, born Lyme, Ct., 13 March, 1732; md. Rebecca  
Rowland.  
Turner Calkins, b. 5 Nov., 1736; md. 21 May, 1756, Mercy Colby, b.  
31 May, 1735; d. 6 Oct., 1771.
- Among other children Turner and Mercy Calkins had; 6. Stephen,  
 b. 8 Apr., 1768; d. 12 Nov., 1789.



Turner Calkins md. (2) 5 Jan., 1775, Phoebe Cadman, b. 10 Oct., 1753, and removed to Green River, Columbia Co., N. Y.

Among the children of this marriage were:

2. Stephen, b. 8 Oct., 1776; md. in N. Y., 11 Nov., 1802, Anna Smith. 7. Elijah, b. 28 July, 1785; md. 7 May, 1809, Philomela Coleman.

The family removed to Austerlitz, N. Y.

Also this from the Norwich Vital Records: Hugh Calkins married unto Sarah Slonman May Anno 1689.

Stephen Calkin was born September 5th, Anno: 1700—p. 43.

Stephen Calkin & Sarah Calkin were married ye 22d Day of January anno Domi 1722-3.

Luce Calkins ye Daughter of Stephen & Sarah was born in August ye 5th day 1723—p. 50.

(Vital records are considered more authentic than printed family records, this date is therefore accepted.)

### LESSON 3—EXERCISES IN MAKING OUT ONE FAMILY GROUP RECORDS

**Solution to Assignment 2.** Check over in class the arrangement of names from the Calkins record upon three family group sheets, and compare the results with the following:

#### ONE FAMILY GROUP SHEET OF STEPHEN CALKINS AND SARAH CALKINS

STEPHEN CALKINS, son of Hugh Calkins and Sarah Sluman, b. 5 Sept., 1700, Norwich, New London, Conn.; d. 2 Feb., 1753; md. 22 Jan., 1723, SARAH CALKINS, dau. of Jonathan Calkins and Sarah Turner, b. 7 July 1703; d. 3 Dec., 1774. Stephen Calkins and Sarah Calkins resided at Norwich, New London, Conn.

##### Children of Stephen Calkins and Sarah Calkins:

1. LUCY CALKINS, b. 5 Aug., 1723, Norwich, New London, Conn.; d. Dec., 1798; md. 1. Simon DeWolf; md. 2. Abel Beckwith.
2. ELIZABETH CALKINS, b. 29 Dec., 1724; d. 29 Oct., 1784.
3. ANNA CALKINS, b. 15 March, 1727; d. Aug., 1728.
4. EUNICE CALKINS, b. 4 Oct., 1729; d. 14 Jan., 1761; md. Fabez DeWolf.
5. STEPHEN CALKINS, Jr., b. 13 March, 1732, Lyme, New London, Conn.; d. 1814; md. Rebecca Rowland.
6. SARAH CALKINS, b. 14 July, 1734; d. 29 Sept., 1769.
7. TURNER CALKINS, b. 5 Nov., 1736; d. 27 Jan., 1797; md. 1. Mercy Colby; md. 2. Phebe Cadman.
8. HANNAH CALKINS, b. 15 Feb., 1739; d. 27 Mar., 1760.
9. ZURVIAH CALKINS, b. 10 March, 1742.
10. ANNA CALKINS, b. 9 May, 1745.

#### ONE FAMILY GROUP SHEETS OF TURNER CALKINS AND HIS TWO WIVES

TURNER CALKINS, son of Stephen Calkins and Sarah Calkins, b. 5 Nov., 1736; d. 27 Jan., 1797; md. 1. 21 May, 1756, MERCY COLBY, b. 31 May, 1735; d. 6 Oct., 1771; md. 2. 5 Jan., 1775, Phebe Cadman, b. 10 Oct., 1753; d. abt. 1853. Turner Calkins resided at Norwich, New London, Conn., but after his second marriage he moved with his family to Green River, Columbia. N. Y.

##### Children of Turner Calkins and Mercy Colby:

1. ASA CALKINS, b. 2 Sept., 1757.
2. ABSALOM CALKINS, b. 18 March, 1759; d. 12 Nov., 1768.
3. EUNICE CALKINS, b. 3 Sept., 1761.
4. MATTHEW CALKINS, b. 9 Feb., 1764.



5. JEMIMA CALKINS, b. 16 March, 1766.
6. STEPHEN CALKINS, b. 8 April, 1768; d. 12 Nov., 1789.

**Children of Turner Calkins and Phebe Cadman:**  
(Born at Green River, Columbia, N. Y.)

1. MERCY CALKINS, b. 26 June., 1775.
2. STEPHEN CALKINS, b. 8 Oct., 1776; md. 11 Nov., 1802, Anna Smith.
3. REBECCA CALKINS, b. 2 July, 1778.
4. ANNA CALKINS, b. 23 Dec., 1779.
5. HANNAH CALKINS, b. 14 Sept., 1781.
6. DANIEL CALKINS, b. 4 Oct., 1783.
7. ELIJAH CALKINS, (twin), b. 28 July, 1785; md. 7 May, 1809, Philomela Coleman.
8. ELISHA CALKINS (twin), b. 28 July, 1785.
9. TURNER CALKINS, Jr., b. 22 July, 1787.
10. SEABURY CALKINS, b. 2 March, 1789.
11. ABSOLOM CALKINS, b. 2 Sept., 1790.
12. AMOS CALKINS, b. 17 Dec., 1792.
13. WILLIAM CALKINS, b. 8 March, 1796.  
(New York Record; Mayflower Descendant.)

**Exercise in Grouping Names.** As a class exercise place upon a blackboard the names and identifying facts pertaining to members of each of the three family groups. Scrutinize the result to see that there is **proof** for each detail of your arrangement. Stress emphatically the need for absolute accuracy in record making. "As are the records on the earth in relation to your dead, which are truly made out, so also are the records in heaven." (Doc. and Cov., 128:14.)

#### Assignment 3.

Make out the first page of your own pedigree chart, giving **every** item called for thereon, if possible.

#### LESSON 4—THE PEDIGREE CHART

**Solution to Assignment 3.** Examine in class one or more of the pedigrees made out by class members, and suggest any corrections in the form or accuracy of the production.

**Purpose of the Pedigree Chart.** Each individual has a father and mother, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, 16 in the next generation, 32 in the next, and so on. To say that a person is your 2nd great-grandfather is not a complete identification of him, for you have eight 2nd great-grandfathers. You might state that he is the father of the mother of your father's mother, but that is too cumbersome, and the farther back the pedigree is traced, the greater becomes the difficulty of defining exact relationships.

The pedigree chart is an arrangement of straight lines branching out so as to display at a glance the relationships of an individual to thirty of his nearest progenitors. It organizes the names of these progenitors according to their lineal connections.

**Orderly Grouping of Isolated Facts.** This example will demonstrate the economy of the pedigree chart in research.

John Neff and Mary Barr had, among other children, Amos Herr Neff, John Neff and Barbara Matilda Neff. Anna Barr was sister of Mary Barr and became the mother of Amos Milton Musser.

In the cards of the Index Bureau we find the following:

Fanny Groff, b. 20 Mar., 1732, Willow St., Lancas., Penn.; d. 5 Feb., 1826; inst. John Neff, g. g. son.

Jacob Neff b. 16 Feb., 1724, Lancaster Co., Penn.; d. 15 Feb., 1814; Amos Herr Neff, g. g. son.

Mary Barr, b. 1 Dec., 1801, Strasburg, Pa., dau. Christian Barr and Susannah; md. John Neff.



Jacob Barr, lived abt. 1740, Bart Township, Lancaster, Pa.; Amos M. Musser, g. g. son.

John Neff, b. 1 Jan., 1769, Lancaster Co., Penn., d. 12 July, 1837; Amos Herr Neff, gr. son.

Barbara Herr, b. 28 July, 1762, Lancaster, Pa.; d. 12 Oct., 1821; Barbara Matilda Neff Moses, gr. daughter.

Ulrich Brackbill, b. 4 July, 1702, Lancas, Pa.; d. 17 Nov., 1739; John Neff, 2 g. g. son.

Hans Heinrich Neff, b. Switz.; John Neff, 2 gt. gr. son.

Fanny Herr, b. 8 June, 1709, Germany; d. 20 May, 1780; Barbara Matilda Neff Moses, 2 gt. gr. daugh.

Christian Brenneman, b. 1695, Griesheim, Hessen-Darmst., Germany; d. 1757; son of Melchior Brenneman and Elizabeth; md. Susannah; Amos Miton Musser, 2 g. g. son.

Christian Barr, b. 11 Oct., 1766, Bart Twp., Lancaster, Pa.; d. 17 Sept. 1816; Amos M. Musser, gd. son.

John Barr, b. 1690, of Lancaster Co., Pa.; John Neff, 2 g. g. son.

Barbara Matilda Neff, b. 16 May, 1839, Strawbury, Lancaster, Penn., dau. John Neff and Mary; md. Julian Moses, Self.

Susannah Breneman, b. 1 April, 1772, Donegal, Lancaster, Pa.; d. 8 Sept., 1846; Amos M. Musser, gr. son.

John Neff, b. 19 Sept., 1794, Strasburg, Lancaster, Penn.; son John Neff and Mary; md. Mary Barr, self.

Jacob Barr, 8 Jan. 1723, of Willow street, Lancaster, Pa.; John Neff, rel.

Amos Barr Neff, b. 13 Aug., 1853, Mill Creek, Salt Lake, Utah, son of Amos Herr Neff and Martha Ann Dilworth, self.

John Neff, b. 28 Dec. 1837, son John Neff and Mary; b. Stryssbury, Lancaster, Penn.; md. Martha Ann Dilworth.

Memorandum from Amos M. Musser's Mother's MSS. of her life.

"1803, Dec. 4, Ann Barr, daughter of Christian and Susanna Breneman Barr, born in Bart Township, Lancaster Co., Pa."

Entries from the Herr Family History (printed record): Anna Brackbill, daughter of Rev. Ulrich Brackbill and Fanny Herr, b. 8 Jan., 1733, of Strasburg, Pa.; d. 18 Nov. 1825; md. 20 Aug. 1755, Jacob Neff, b. 16 Feb., 1724; d. 16 Feb., 1814; son of Dr. John H. Neff and ..... Their son John Neff md. Barbara Herr, daughter of Christian Herr and Fannie Groff.

Esther Neff, daughter of Dr. John H. Neff and Frances .....; md. Rev. John Herr in 1744. Christian Herr, son of John Herr and Frances, of Willow St., Pa.; d. 18 May, 1772; md. 1762, Fanny Groff, dau. of Jacob and Barbara Brackbill, b. 20 Mar., 1732; d. 5 Feb., 1826.

Anna Groff, daughter of Jacob Groff and Barbara Brackbill, b. 20 July, 1740; of Camargo, Pa.; d. 30 Aug., 1777; md. 18 Nov., 1761, Jacob Barr, b. 8 Jan., 1723; son of Rev. John Barr.

John Neff, son of John Neff and Barbara Herr, b. 18 Sept., 1794; d. 9 May, 1869; md. 12 Jan., 1822, Mary Barr, b. 1 Dec., 1801; d. 1 Dec., 1875.

Amos Herr Neff b. 20 May 1825; md. Apr., 1848, Martha A. Dilworth.

Church Archive:

Amos H. Neff, b. 1825, md. Martha Ann Dilworth, d. 17 Feb., 1917. The next entry is from a researcher on the Brenneman line:

Susanna Brenneman, dau. Rev. Michael Brenneman, (b. 10 May, 1726, Conestoga Twp., Lancs.; d. 6 Dec., 1809; son of Christian Brenneman and Susanna;) and Ann Snavely (b. 1730; d. prob. 1817; dau. of Jacob Snavely.)

#### Assignment 4.

Arrange the above items on a pedigree chart to show the ancestry of Amos Herr Neff.



(Note: Begin the chart in class, leaving each member to complete it at home, before the next session.)

### LESSON 5—MAPPING AND VERIFYING ANCESTRAL CONNECTIONS

**Solution to Assignment 4.** Take up in class, placing the completed pedigree on a blackboard, the exercise in arranging the ancestry of Amos Herr Neff on a pedigree chart. The number preceding each name should correspond with the numbers on the chart. The letter (b) stands for born, (md) for married and (d) for death.

The solution follows:

1. Amos Herr Neff, b. 20 May, 1825, Strasburg, Lancaster, Pa.; md. 15 April, 1848, Martha Ann Dilworth; d. 1 Feb., 1914. (This is not the death date given in the problem, last week, but has since been proven to be the correct death date.)

2. John Neff, b. 19 Sept., 1794, Strasburg, Lancaster, Pa.; md. 12 Jan., 1822; d. 9 May, 1869.

3. Mary Barr, b. 1 Dec., 1801, Strasburg, Lancaster, Pa.; d. 1 Dec., 1875.

4. John Neff, b. 1 Jan., 1769, Lancaster Co., Pa.; d. 12 July, 1837.

5. Barbara Herr, b. 28 July, 1762, Lancaster Co., Pa.; d. 12 Oct., 1821.

6. Christian Barr, b. 11 Oct., 1766, Bart Tp., Lancs., Pa.; d. 17 Sept., 1816.

7. Susanna Breneman, b. 1 April, 1772, Donegal, Lancs., Pa.; d. 8 Sept., 1846.

8. Jacob Neff, b. 16 Feb., 1724, Lancaster Co., Pa.; md. 20 Aug., 1755; d. 16 Feb., 1814.

9. Anna Brackbill, b. 8 Jan., 1733, of Strasburg, Lancs., Pa.; d. 18 Nov., 1825.

10. Christian Herr of Willow St., Pa. md. 1762; d. 18 May, 1772.

11. Fanny Groff, b. 20 March, 1732, Willow St., Lancs., Pa.; d. 5 Feb., 1826.

12. Jacob Barr, b. 8 Jan., 1723, Bart Tp., Lancs., Pa.; md. 18 Nov., 1761.

13. Ann Groff, b. 20 July, 1740, of Carmargo, Lancs., Pa.; d. 30 Aug. 1777.

14. (Rev.) Michael Brenneman, b. 10 May, 1726, Conestoga Tp., Lancs., Pa.; d. 6 Dec., 1809.

15. Ann Snively, b. 1730; d. prob. 1817.

16. Hans Heinrich or (Dr.) John Henry Neff. 17. (?Frances). 18. (Rev.) Ulrich Brackbill. 19. Fanny Herr. 20. John Herr. 21. Frances. 22. Jacob Groff. 23. Barbara Brackbill. 24. (Rev.) John Barr. 25. (not given). 26. Jacob Groff. 27. Barbara Brackbill. 28. Christian Brenneman. 29. Susannah. 30. Jacob Snively. 31. (not given)

Since only one pedigree chart was called for and there is no space provided for data concerning the names on lines 16 to 31, we are not printing information given regarding these individuals.

**Relationships Clearly Shown.** It is apparent at a glance that the pedigree chart is the simplest and clearest representation of vital facts regarding one's progenitors, and their inter-relationships. It is a sort of bird's eye view of one's ancestral connections. By its aid we can give our relationship to each forefather.

**Indicates Those for Whom We Should do Temple Work.** Moreover, the chart gives the names of all our direct forefathers, for whom and their families we should do temple work. It blocks out clearly the lines of our responsibility in genealogical research.

#### Assignment 5.

Make a complete and accurate family group record for every marriage of every progenitor whose names appear on the first page of your own pedigree chart.



Thus there will be one group for your father's family if he married once; but if he married three times there should be three family groups. If a grandmother married twice she has two family groups which must be recorded.

All dates of temple ordinances should be recorded.

File these in your Book of Forefathers alphabetically and chronologically.

## LESSON 6—COMPLETING THE FAMILY GROUPS OF YOUR PEDIGREE

**Solution to Assignment 5.** Each person's own family record should contain (1) the family group record of his immediate family; (2) the family group records of all his married descendants; (3) the family group records of every marriage of every progenitor whose name appears on the pedigree chart of that person.

Devote a portion of the class period to a check-up to see if all clearly understand assignment 5. Analyze the solution of one member by examining his pedigree and noting if he has filed in his Book of Forefathers the proper family group records.

**Where Was Data Obtained?** As an impressive exercise in the need for real proof in making genealogical connections, call upon various members of the class to state where they obtained each date which appears on the first page of their pedigree chart.

### Assignment 6.

From the information provided below give or approximate the dates for the family group of Alderman Thomas Bennett.

1. Visitation of London 1633-1635.

Richard Bennett of London, father of

Thomas Bennett, of London, Alderman, md. Dorothy, daughter of Richard May of London. Their son was

Richard Bennett of London, now living, 1634, md. Jane, daughter of Levines Monke. Their dau. was

Jane Bennett.

(Signed) Richard Benet.

2. Burke: Peerage & Baronetage p. 1937.

Thomas Bennet, son of Richard Bennet of Clapcot and Elizabeth Tisdale, an alderman of London, left issue, 1. Richard; 2. Thomas, of Babraham, Cambridge, created a baronet in 1660; 1. Rebecca, m. Sir Bulstrode Whitelock, Knt., created Lord Whitelock by Cromwell.

3. From Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills for 1620, Soame Register, p. 148, No. 435.

Will of Thomas Benet the yr., cit, and ald. of Lond. (Dat. 16 Apr. 1620.) mentions eldest son Rd., son Thos.; youngest son Humfrey; wife Dorothy; sons Rd. and Thos.; brother Sir John Benet, Kt.; Co. of Mercers whereof I am a brother; bro.-in-law Sir Wm. Heyrick, Kt.; my bro. Mr. Thos. Maye; poor of St. Pancras nr. Soper Lane, Lond., wh. I am a parishoner; sons-in-law Mr. Lewknor and Sir Gamaliell Capell and their wives my daus.; parish of Wallingford where I was born. My children unadvanced. (Proved 9 May, 1620.)

## LESSON 7—FINDING OR APPROXIMATING DATES

**Solution to Assignment 6.** This exercise called for arranging the family group of Alderman Thomas Bennett. Facts given were very meagre, and the record of the family, while a fair sample of many pedigrees found in Library research, is woefully incomplete. In order to do temple work for the family dates must be found by research or approximated dates supplied. Dates should never be approximated (i. e. guessed at) if the real dates can be found. Incidentally, the search for complete dates often results in the finding of a more **complete and accurate** record of the family.



In view of this, it would be very unwise to attempt to approximate dates for the above mentioned group until further research has been done.

#### Notes On Approximating Dates

1. Always find the actual dates called for on the record if these can possibly be found. Failure to provide correct dates is usually an indication of slothfulness in research.

2. If after diligent searching, it appears that real dates of birth or christening, marriage, death or burial or dates of making and proving wills are not obtainable then approximate dates of birth, taking into consideration all the known dates as guides and correction points, using the most dependable method known for this purpose.

3. Sixteen pedigrees were studied of various families from different parts of America and Europe, ranging from the year 1000 A. D. to the present. The test included a total of 100 generations. The result showed the average number of years between one generation and the next was 32.45 years; and the median number of years was 31 between generations.

4. By taking ten generations from each of the following families it was found that in the Smith family, to which the Prophet belongs, the average age of the father at birth of the first child was 26.9; in the Mack family 27.4; in the Woodruff 25.7; in the Taylor 27.4; in the Seeley (1st ten) 26.6; Seeley (2nd ten) 26.4. This makes the average age of the father at birth of his first child from these 60 cases 26.73. The median age from these same cases was 26. This latter is preferable since it is less influenced by the fathers who were extremely old or young at birth of the first child.

5. Similar tests with the same groups showed that the average age of the mother at birth of her first child was as follows: Smith 21.9; Mack 22.5; Woodruff 21.6; Taylor 23.7; Seeley (1st group) 23.6; Seeley (2nd group) 23.1. The average for the whole group was 22.73; the median age 22.

6. The safe rule to use in approximating the birth of a parent from the known birth date of a child, whose order of birth among the children is not known is to count back 32 years from the birth of the child to approximately determine the birth of the parent.

7. If the firstborn child in a family was born, say, in 1780, and it is impossible to obtain the birth or marriage dates of the parents, count back 26 years or to 1754 to get the "about" date of the father's birth and 22 years or to 1758 as the approximate year of birth of the mother.

As a rule the father is about 4 years older than the mother. Individual cases will vary widely from these rules, but over long periods of time with many groups the variation is surprisingly small.

**A Creed for Researchers.** It is recommended that all members of genealogical classes make the following their research creed:

On my honor I will do my best to make this my research creed:

1. No one shall be better informed than I on my family lines. To permit anyone else in all the world to have a greater knowledge of the families from which I am descended is a reflection upon my efficiency as a researcher.

2. Every source which may possibly contribute an item to complete the record of my families shall be sought out and studied.

3. There shall be no such word as fail in my research vocabulary. My dead are interested in results—not excuses.

**Finding New Facts by Research.** The last assignment was an exercise in approximating dates from incomplete records of the family group of Thomas Bennett and Dorothy May. Since it is a cardinal principle in research that the real dates must be found, if obtainable, these further facts found in the Genealogical Library are provided, to show the danger of approximating before all the information has been gathered.



From the Lord Mayors and Sheriffs of London, 1601-1625, by G. E. Cokayne, pp. 65-67: Thomas Bennet, Mercer, was a younger brother of Sir John Bennett, ancestor of the Earls of Tankerville, being the son of Richard Bennet of London and Elizabeth Tisdale. He m. about 1595, Dorothy, da. of Richard May, Merchant Tailor, and Mary Hillarsdon. He died at his house in Cheapside, 19 April and was bur. 28 May, 1620, in Mercers chapel. Funeral certif. (I. XV., 30) in Coll. of Arms. Will pr. May, 1620 (30 Soame), by his widow.

Issue—I Richard, of Kew, Co. Surrey, b. 1596; m. firstly, before 1628, Jane Monke. He m. secondly, before 6 July, 1641, Mary, da. of Robert Leman. He was buried 29 April, 1658 aged 61 at Babraham, Cambridge.

II Sir Thomas Benett, Bart., m. Mary (sister of his brother's wife), da. & coheir of Levinus Monke. He was bur. 30 June, 1667, at Babraham, aged 70.

III Sir Humphrey Bennet, of Shalden, Hants. He m. firstly, 7 July, 1631, Mary, da. of Thomas Smith. He m. secondly, Elizabeth Thomas, and thirdly, Elizabeth, widow of Sir Richard Norton. He d. Dec., 1667. Will pr. 1668.

1. Mary, m. before 1620, Richard Lewknor.

2. Dorothy, m. 28 Feb., 1619, at St. Pancras, Soper Lane, Sir Gamaliel Capell.

3. Elizabeth, m. after 1620, Richard Stone.

4. Anne, m. after 1620, William Amcotts.

5. Margaret, m. between 1620 and 1633, Henry Rolle.

6. Rebecca, m. 22 June, 1630, at Morden, Surrey, Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke.

7. Joan, m. 28 Feb., 1631, at St. Pancras, Soper Lane, Stephen Smith.

From Registers of St. Pancras, Soper Lane, London:

Baptisms—1610, May 20, Jone, d. of Mr. Thomas Benet, p. 147.

Burials—"Thomas Benett, alderman & mercer of London, was buried out of the pish of St. Pancras, Sop lane, in Mercers chapple commonly called St. Thomas of Acons the 18 day of May, 1620," p. 297.

Marriages—1619, Feb. 28, Gamaliell Capell of Rockwood Hall, Co. Essex, knight & Dorthie Bennett d. Thomas Bennett, alderman of the parish of St. Pan., p. 448.

1622, Apr. 30, Richard Stone & Eliza Bennet, p. 448.

1622, May 9, William Amcotte & Ann Bennett, p. 448.

1627, Apr. 5, Henry Rolle of the Inner Temple, esquier, & Margaret Bennet, of this pish, p. 449.

1631, June 30, Stephen Smith of Blackmore, Co. Essex, esq., & Jone Bennet, d. of Mr. Thomas Bennet, Alderman, of this parish, p. 450.

From Parish Register of St. Thomas the Apostle, London, England:

Marriages—1590, Aug. 18. Thomas Bennett & Dorithie May.

Christenings—1592, Dec. 3. Edward, s. of Thomas Bennett, p. 33.

1594, Aug. 25. William, s. of Thomas Bennett, p. 34.

1595, Aug. 30. Richard, s. of Thomas Bennet, p. 34.

1596, Nov. 7. Thomas, s. of Thomas Bennet, p. 35.

1597, Dec. 4. Mary, d. of Thomas Bennet, p. 35.

1599, April 22. Dorithie, d. of Thomas Bennett, p. 36.

1600, June 22, Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Bennet, p. 36.

1601, Aug. 16. Humphrye, s. of Thomas Bennett, p. 37.

1602, Sept. 5. Anne, d. of Thomas Bennet, p. 37.

1604, Dec. 30. Wilm., s. of Mr. Thomas Bennet, p. 38.

1605-6, Mar. 19. Humphrye, s. of Thomas Bennet, Merchant Taylor, p. 38.

1607, Aug. 5. Margaret, d. of Mr. Thomas Bennet, p. 38.

1609, April 2. Rebecca, d. of Mr. Thomas Bennet, p. 39.



Burials—1604, May 9. Edward & William, sons of Mr. Thomas Bennet.

From the Parish Register of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, London, p. 140:

"Humphrey Bennet a child bur. 2 Sept., 1593."

When properly arranged in a family group the complete record of this family is as follows:

(Sir) THOMAS BENNETT (Alderman), son of Richard Bennett and Elizabeth Tisdale, born about 1565, Wallingford, Berks., England; married first at St. Thomas, London, England, 18 Aug., 1590, DOROTHY MAY, d. of Richard May and Mary Hillarsdon. He died 19 April, 1620, Home in Cheapside, London, England, and was buried 28 May, 1620, at Mercer's Chapel, St. Thomas of Acons.

Children of (Sir) Thomas Bennett and Dorothy May:

1. (?) Humphrey Bennett, b. abt. 1591, St. Mary Magd., Bermondsey, London, England; bur. 2 Sept., 1593.
2. Edward Benet, chr. 3 Dec. 1592, St. Thomas, London, London, Eng.; bur. 9 May, 1604.
3. William Bennett, chr. 25 Aug., 1594, St. Thomas, London, London, Eng.; bur. 9 May, 1604.
4. Richard Bennett, chr. 30 Aug., 1595, St. Thomas, London, London, Eng.; bur. 29 April, 1658; md. first Jane Monke; md. second Mary Le-man.
5. Thomas Bennett, chr. 7 Nov., 1596, St. Thomas, London, London, Eng.; bur. 30 June, 1667; md. Mary Monke.
6. Mary Bennett, chr. 4 Dec., 1597, St. Thomas, London, London, Eng.; md. before 1620, Richard Lewknor.
7. Dorothy Bennett, chr. 24 April, 1599, St. Thomas, London, London, Eng.; bur. 28 Feb., 1620; md. (Sir) Gamaliel Capell.
8. Elizabeth Bennett, chr. 22 June, 1600, St. Thomas, London, London, England; md. 30 April, 1622, Richard Stone.
9. Humphrey Bennett, chr. 16 Aug.; 1601, St. Thomas, London, London, Eng.; d. before 1605.
10. Anne Bennett, chr. 5 Sept., 1602, St. Thomas, London, London, Eng.; md. 9 May, 1622, William Amcotts.
11. William Bennett, chr. 30 Dec., 1604, St. Thomas, London, London, Eng.
12. Humphrey Bennett, chr. 19 Mar., 1605, St. Thomas, London, London, Eng.; d. Dec., 1667; md. 1st Mary Smith; md. 2nd Elizabeth Thomas; md. 3rd Mrs. Elizabeth Norton.
13. Margaret Bennett, chr. 5 Aug., 1607, St. Thomas, London, London, Eng.; md. 5 April, 1627, Henry Rolle.
14. Rebecca Bennett, chr. 2 April, 1609, St. Thomas, London, London, Eng.; md. 22 June, 1630, (Sir) Bulstrode Whitlocke.
15. Joan Bennett, chr. 20 May, 1610, St. Pancras, London, London, Eng.; md. 30 June, 1631, Stephen Smith.

#### Assignment 7

Arrange upon a family group sheet the complete record of the family of Thomas Bennett and Dorothy May, with all the dates obtained.

File this in your Book of Forefathers next to the incomplete group made in connection with assignment 6.

### LESSON 8—PREPARATION OF ORDINANCE SHEETS

**Solution to Assignment 7.** Verify in class the correctness of the family group sheet made out in fulfilment of this exercise.

**Kinds of Ordinance Sheets.** The blank forms used in preparing names for temple work are 1. Baptism and Endowment Sheets, 2. Sealing Sheets for Wives to Husbands, 3. Sealing Sheets for Children to Parents.

#### Official Instructions on the Preparation of Temple Sheets

Temple sheets should be prepared from properly organized, authen-

tic, proven family records only and not directly from printed records or scraps of information or from memory or from other ordinance sheets. "First a record then an Ordinance." Keep in mind that actual definite individuals are concerned in each ordinance and must be properly identified. The instructions and headings on each of the three Temple ordinance sheets designate the information required. Read them. Write with ink—writing must be legible. A typewriter may be used. Do not cut or mutilate ordinance sheets. Do not paste two sheets together.

### Baptism and Endowment Sheets

(The same blank is used for both. The original baptism sheet should be used for endowments.)

1. Always write the name and complete address of the person in charge of the record on every sheet. Have one person in charge of all work. Having different persons handling work under the same heirship causes confusion and possible misunderstanding. Notify the Temple concerned at once of change of address and correct the address on all sheets in Temple files.

2. The full name of the proper heir is required on every sheet. Initials only cannot be accepted and the name should be written the same each time. The heir should be designated according to the following rule: "The oldest male in that direct (blood) line to have joined the Church in life." If there are no men in the line who have joined the Church in life, then a woman may be designated; but use her full maiden name unless she has been sealed to her husband, then add her maiden name. Be careful to keep different lines under their proper heirships. Any question on establishing an heir may be submitted to the Temple. If it becomes necessary to change the heir on your line or lines, notify the Recorder of the Temple concerned at once.

3. The relationship of the heir to each individual must be stated, using exact relationship, if possible. For example, if the heir is John Henry Jones and you are giving the names of his grandparents and aunts and uncles, the relationship would be given as grandson, nephew, etc., in the right hand column. Always state **what relation the heir is to the dead** and not the reverse. If exact relationship is not known, then write relative or relative-in-law but care should be taken to keep within the rule covering the use of such terms.

4. Ordinance work for "friends" cannot be performed without permission from the Presidency of the Temple of your district.

5. Write the full name of the dead always. **Never** abbreviate names. Always write the given name first such as "John Henry Jones" **not** "Jones, John Henry." Use the full maiden name only for women; giving the husband's name in the place designated indicates her married name.

6. List male and female names on separate sheets.

7. List baptized and unbaptized names on separate sheets.

8. When possible, give the name of the father and maiden name of the mother and the name of the husband or maiden name of the wife of each individual as required on the present standard sheet. The birth date or place is not required for parents or spouse. When children of the same parents are given on one sheet this may be indicated by writing "same parents" or "parents ditto" instead of their names. If parents are not known, but children are, write the words "Children known" in the place provided for parents' names.

9. When a wife's maiden name is the same as her husband's surname, write, in brackets, "(Maiden name)" following or above her name.

10. When the spelling of the surname is different for the father and the child (except Scandinavian) **underline both surnames**.

11. Give the exact date of birth, if possible. If exact date is not obtainable, the year of birth may be approximated from such dates



as the marriage date, or the birth or christening of the first child, allowing about twenty-six years previous for the man and about twenty-two years for the woman, stating in the "born" column "abt. 1786." If you have a marriage date and no birth date, use the marriage date in the "born" column. When using any other date than the birth date in the "born" column write "chr." for christened; "md." married; "lic., issued;" "banns pub.;" etc., **above each date.**

12. When using a marriage date give the name of the spouse.

13. Do not approximate marriage dates.

14. Never use figures to indicate the month in a date such as "1" for January; "2" for February, etc., use Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., etc.

15. Give exact place of birth, town, county and state or country. German locations should give the name of the state. If the place of birth is not known give the place of residence, town, county and state or country prefixed by the word "of."

16. If you use a burial date instead of a death date write "bur." above each such date. One hundred years must elapse from date of birth unless date of death or burial is given, or fact of death is established, in which case write "Dead" in "Died" column.

17. One year should elapse from date of death if the individual heard the Gospel and did not accept it. Exceptions to this rule must be approved by the Presidency of the Temple of your district.

18. All Baptism and Endowment sheets are to be sent by the patron to the Temple Index Bureau, 80 North Main, Salt Lake City, Utah, for checking, before presenting them for ordinance work. Endowment work should be performed as soon as possible after baptism. When endowment sheets are left in the Temple over six months from the date of their first checking at the Index Bureau they should be taken out, by the patron, and re-checked at the Temple Index Bureau and thus avoid duplication of ordinance work. Patrons should always enclose ample postage and definite instructions with work sent to the Temple Index Bureau. After the second checking sheets need not be re-checked until three years have elapsed from the last approval.

19. Names that are given baptism and endowment dates in "red" by the Temple Index Bureau showing that work has been done, have the names of the heir written in the proxy column and the initials of the Temple where performed in the relationship column. When names that are sent in for checking are stricken out by the Temple Index Bureau or Temple Censor for lack of sufficient identification for ordinance work, they should be re-written on new sheets with proper information, and re-checked before presenting again.

20. Endowment dates may be obtained at the Temple Index Bureau by presenting the names on a regular endowment sheet or One Family Group Record form, stating what is wanted. In making request enclose return postage.

#### Sealings—Wives to Husbands

21. The name and address of the person in charge of the work and the name of the heir must be given on every sheet. Sealing sheets should be written up from the genealogical record and not from endowment sheets. Sealings should be performed as soon as possible after endowments.

22. Give the full name of the man first, with his wife's full name (maiden name only) under his. If the wife's maiden name is not known use her name as it was used for endowments. Leave a blank line between each couple. If the man has more than one wife write his name once only with his wives' names, in their order, under his.

23. The birth date and place, the death date, if you have it, and the endowment date are required for each person. It is the responsibility of the patron and not the Temple to obtain endowment dates required for all sealings. (See paragraph 20.)

24. Only those who were married in life should be sealed. Sealings of persons who were not married in life cannot be performed, except by permission of the Presidency of the Temple of your district.

#### Sealings—Children to Parents

25. The name and address of the person in charge of the work and the name of the heir must be given on every sheet.

26. Write the names of parents in full including the maiden and married name of mother.

27. The parents must be sealed first and the date given in space provided, opposite their names.

28. All the children who are to be sealed at that time must be placed in the order of birth (oldest first) whether living or dead and if they are eligible for baptism and endowment this must be attended to first. The dead who are eligible for baptism are also eligible for endowments. Living males 21 years and over, or living females 18 years and over cannot be sealed to their parents until they have received their own endowments.

29. All members of a family should be sealed to their parents at the same time, if possible.

30. If the sealing is to a person other than the natural father or mother, this fact **must** be explained to the Temple Presidency and receive their approval.

31. When married women are being sealed to their parents and have been sealed to their husbands add the husbands' surname to theirs.

32. No person should have the ordinance of sealing performed for other than those of his own lineage. More than one family under the same heirship may be written on a sheet by repeating the headings.

**NOTE**—The following rules show the combinations of information that will be rejected (under No. 1) and those that will be accepted under No. 2).

#### Approval of Baptism and Endowment Sheets

The following rules have been officially adopted by the Board of Directors of the Genealogical Society of Utah, for the guidance of the Temple Index Bureau in passing upon sheets sent in **for checking**:

1. Names coming within any one of the following groups are to be cancelled at the Temple Index Bureau as insufficiently identified:

(a) Names having only approximated dates, unless the name of a father, or a mother, or a husband or wife is given, or a statement "children known" appears in the space provided for "Father" and "Mother," or **definite relationship** to the heir is shown.

(b) Names consisting of only a surname or a given name, if for the period subsequent to 1750, except names from Scandinavian records.

(c) Arrangements such as "Son Smith," "Dau. Brown," "3rd Gt. Gr. Mother Smith," etc.

**NOTE:** "Miss Smith" may be used if the names of her parents and her date of birth are given. "Mr. Smith" and "Mrs. Smith" will be approved only when the name of spouse is given and "Children known" is written in the space provided for Father and Mother on the Temple sheet.)

(d) Names of those dying in infancy or under 8 years of age.

(e) Names of those having no death date, who were born within 100 years of the year of checking, unless the death of the individual is known to have occurred, and "dead" is written in the column for date of death.

(f) Names with no dates at all given.

**Names with no place of birth or place of residence.**

(g) Names with indefinite approximations such as "living 1790,"



"Born before 1790," "Died since 1790," "Will proved 1790" unless accompanied by other actual or approximated dates or names of parents or spouse.

(h) Names of males and females written on the same Baptism and Endowment sheet.

2. Names with any one of the following omissions are to be checked at the Temple Index Bureau, but in each space where the important fact is left out a notation **check** is to be made in red calling attention to the omission which should be written in by the sender before forwarding the sheet to the Temple.

(a) Name and address of person in charge of the work.

(b) Name of Heir at whose instance the work is done.

(c) Marriage date only being given, without the name of the spouse.

(d) No relationship given.

(e) No place of birth given.

(f) No names of parents given when it is obvious these are known.

(g) Given name only of a Father or Husband being given, the surname being omitted. (Except in Scandinavian records.)

(h) Abbreviations such as "chr." and "md." written in the wrong place immediately after the name of the deceased, and before the space for "Husband or Wife," instead of just above the date in the birth column. (These abbreviations should never be dittoed.)

#### Important Suggestion

Before leaving home to perform ordinance work at any of the Temples attend to the following details: Recommends (properly signed); All Temple sheets properly prepared with Baptism and Endowment sheets checked at the Temple Index Bureau (this can be done by mail); baptism date, if to receive own endowments; endowment dates for sealing wives to husbands; sealing date of parents, if children are to be sealed; etc., etc.

#### Assignment 8

a. Arrange the following items gathered from various sources upon a family group record of Richard Norton and Ellen Rowley.

b. Place the names from this family group upon baptism and sealing sheets, so as to complete temple work for the whole group.

(Note: The Heir is Azmon Woodruff, brother of Pres. Wilford Woodruff, 5 great-grandson of Richard Norton. The person in charge of the work is Asahel H. Woodruff, 1636 South Fifth East, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1. John Norton, born about 1622, probably at London, was the 3rd son of Richard Norton and Ellen Rowley, daughter of Thomas Rowley. He emigrated to America, settling in Branford, Conn. He married first, Dorothy; second, Elizabeth; third, Elizabeth Clark. He died Nov. 5, 1709. (Some descendants of John Norton of Branford, 1622-1709, pp. 7-9.)

2. John Norton, son of Richard Norton (b. 1595,) of London, and Ellen Rowley, was born about 1625, probably in London. He md., second, Elizabeth Allen. (Bassett- Preston Ancestry, p. 203.)

3. Richard Norton of London, 3rd son of William Norton of Sharpshoe, Bedford, and Denniss Cholmondley, md. Ellen; dau. of Thomas Rowley of Saffron Walden; he md. also Lettice, dau. of Luke Norton of Offley, Co. Hertford, widow of Robt. Cheyney of Luton. By his wife Ellen he had: 1. Luke, son and heir, 8 years old in 1633; 2. Richard; 3. John; 1. Ellen; 2. Dorothy. This pedigree was signed by Richard Rowley in 1633. (Vis. of London, Harl. 17, p. 128.)

4. Lettice, daughter of Luke Norton, md. first, Robert Cheney; second, Richard Norton of Cornhill, London, Linnen Draper. (Vis. of Bedford, Harl. 19, p. 129.)

5. From the Parish Register of St. Michael, Cornhill, London: Marriages—Publication of Banns on the 8, 15 and 22 Mar., 1656-7 of a marriage betw. Richard Norton the younger, of this par., cit. & fishmonger, & Anne Hanson, of Christ Church, London, spr.

Christenings—1616-17, Jan. 7, John Norton, son of Ric. & Ellen Norton. 1617-18, Feb. 22, George Norton, son of Ric. & Hellen Norton. 1619, May 8, John Norton, son of Ric. & Ellen Norton. 1620 April 15, Rob't. Norton, son of Ric. & Ellen Norton. 1622, Dec. 15, Ellen, dau. of Richard Norton & Ellen his wife. 1623-4, Jan. 11, Dorythi, dau. of Richard Norton & Ellen his wife. 1625, June 19, Luke, son of Richard Norton & Ellen his wife. 1626, Nov. 21, Richard, son of Richard Norton & Ellen his wife. 1628, June 5, John, son of Richard Norton & Ellen his wife. 1629, Nov. 4, William, son of Richard Norton & Ellen his wife.

Burials—1616-7, Jan. 19, John Norton, son of Ric. & Ellen Norton. 1617-8, Mar. 7, Ric. Norton, son of Ric. & Ellen Norton. 1620, Nov. 23, John Norton, son of Ric. & Ellen Norton. 1630, Nov. 24, Mrs. Ellen Norton, wife of Mr. Norton, linendraper. 1665 April 6. The 6 day was buried Richeard Norton, Alderman and lininge draper.

6. 1643, Aug. 18, Humphrey Bowater Merchant, or St. Bennet Sherehog, Bachelor, 31, & Dorothy Norton, of St. Michael, Cornhill, spinster, 19, daughter of Richard Norton of same, Gent. who consents; licensed to marry at St. Peter le Poor.

William Norton, Gent. & Dionise Cholmeley, spinster, of St. Anne, Blackfriars, dau. of (blank) Cholmeley, Gent., dec'd., General licence.

7. 1641, June 17, Cheyney-Norton, Mr. Thomas & Mrs. Hellen. (Marriage at Luton Parish, Bedfordshire.)

Thomas Cheyne of Bramhanger md. dau. of Richard Norton of London, 17 June, 1641. She was bur. 21 Oct., 1650. (Pedigree of Cheyne Family in Bedfordshire Notes & Queries, Vol. 2, p. 70.)

## LESSON 9—USES OF THE INDEX BUREAU

### Solution to Assignment 8

Lesson seven called for arranging the family group record of Richard Norton and Ellen Rowley and placing the names upon temple sheets. In addition to the facts given last week the marriage has since been found of Richard Norton and Ellen Rowley, 1 June, 1615, at Finchley, Mid'x., England. Kindly add this to your record.

The completed Family Group shows 11 children of Richard and Ellen Norton. Three of these, Richard and the first two Johns, died as children before the age of 8, and will not appear upon the baptism sheets. George, Robert and William probably died before 1633, for they are not named in the pedigree signed by their father in that year, and Luke is called son and heir. William, if dead by 1633, would also be under 8.

Below is a direct quotation of the items as they should appear on the sheet.

1. MALE SHEET: In charge of work: Asahel H. Woodruff, 1936 So. 5 East, Salt Lake City.

H. Richard Norton, Father, William Norton; Mother, Dionise Cholmondley; Wife, Ellen Rowley; (in birth column.) md. 1 June, 1615; of London, England; bur. 6 Apr., 1665; Azmon Woodruff (d) 5 g. g. son.

3. George Norton, Father, Richard Norton; Mother; Ellen Rowley; chr. 22 Feb. 1618, London, London Eng.; died prob. before 1633, 4 g. g. nephew.

8. Luke Norton, same parents; chr. 15 Apr., 1620, London, London, Eng.; died prob. before 1633, 4 g. g. nephew.

5. Robert Norton, same parents; chr. 19 June, 1625, London, London, Eng.; 4 g. g. nephew.

9. Richard Norton, Jr.; same parents, Wife, Annie Hanson; chr.



21 Nov., 1626, London, London, Eng.; (in died column) banns. 22 Mar., 1657; 4 g. g. nephew.

10. John Norton, same parents; Wife, Mrs. Dorothy Norton; chr. 5 June, 1628, London, London, Eng.; 4 g. g. son.

II. FEMALE SHEET: Same name of person in charge of work and same heir.

W. Ellen Rowley. Father, Thomas Rowley; Husband, Richard Norton; md. 1 June, 1615, of Saffron Walden, Essex, Eng.; bur. 24 Nov., 1630; 5 g. g. son.

6. Ellen Norton, Father, Richard Norton; Mother, Ellen Rowley; Husband, Thomas Cheyney; chr. 15 Dec., 1622, London, London, Eng.; bur. 21 Oct., 1650; 4 g. g. nephew. (Note: If date of marriage, 17 June, 1641, is also used, enter it in the birth column, above the date of christening.)

7. Dorothy Norton, same parents; Husband, Humphrey Bowater; chr. 11 Jan., 1624, London, London, Eng.; (in death column) mar. lic. 18 Aug., 1643; 4 g. g. nephew.

III. SEALING SHEET OF WIFE TO HUSBAND: Use "H" as family record number for Richard Norton and "W" for Ellen Rowley. Use marriage date in birth column for them and their burial dates in the death column. The date of endowments will be given later, after the baptism sheets have been checked at the Index Bureau.

IV. SEALING SHEET OF CHILDREN TO PARENTS: Be sure to read and follow all the instructions at the top of this sealing sheet. Ellen Rowley's name is here entered as Ellen Rowley Norton. ALL the eleven children in the group should be entered now, in the correct order of their birth. The dates of endowment must be given for those eligible for that ordinance. The word "child" should be placed in the endowment column opposite the name of the first child, Richard, (prob. born about 1616), the first and second Johns and the last child William. If Ellen has been sealed to her husband before she is sealed to her parents her name should be entered as Ellen Norton Cheyney; and similarly that of Dorothy as Dorothy Norton Bowater. Both of the sons named Richard should be listed as Richard Norton, Jr.

#### The Uses of the Index Bureau

1. To prevent repetition of the endowment for the same individual when:

(a) Sufficient identification was given each time the name was presented;

(b) Sufficient time and care is taken by the checking clerk;

(c) Every one of the five million cards has been filed in exactly its proper place;

(d) The spelling of surnames and given names is constant, and middle names are always given;

(e) Names are not presented on different lists at approximately the same time, both being passed before an endowment has been given for either and the card filed in the Index Bureau;

(f) Sheets are legibly written so the names and dates can be read.

2. To supply more complete data for earlier members of our families in the Church.

3. To give the required place of birth of earliest known ancestor so that research may begin.

4. To verify family records from the original evidence of individuals who participated in the events recorded.

5. To supply the connecting link between our pedigrees and those compiled by eastern genealogists.

In November, 1932, 7,112 sheets were checked; 61,179 names were checked; 6,312 duplications were prevented.

From Jan. 1, 1927, to Nov. 31, 1932, 580,394 sheets were checked;

4,137,824 names were checked; 253,351 duplications were prevented.

The following items are culled from an explanation by Harry H. Russell, superintendent of the Index Bureau of why some duplications still occur:

In spite of our precautions, a few duplications of endowments are slipping through due to various causes. Covering a three-day test just made, these seem to average less than one per cent of the endowments done. Some of the reasons for duplication are:

1. A very small per cent of these duplications is due to carelessness on the part of checking clerks. These are held down to the minimum, but the girls are human and mistakes do occur.

2. Another small per cent is due to undue speed in checking, forced by lack of help and the impatience of the public. It is a scramble to see who can get his work out first. In the first six months of 1931 an average of 66,014 names were checked per month. In addition, there must be filed from 30,000 to 40,000 new cards per month representing the new endowments in the temples. As each card must be handled from 8 to 12 times before it gets into the files, this is equivalent to the checking of no less than 1,000,000 names. Special work will account for an equal number. We do not unduly slight the clearing of names, but we must of necessity be quick about it.

3. In the rush of the first filing of so many millions of cards, there were many filed out of place, and at every spare moment we have endeavored to correct these errors in filing. But there are still some incorrectly placed and this induces a few duplications.

4. It is impossible to prevent duplications where the husband's name is used for the wife—Mrs. John Brown or Mrs. Mary Brown seems an entirely different person from Mary Johnson. To insert "Children Known" on the temple sheet does not provide more identification, it simply signifies an endowment is permitted that a family may be sealed.

5. Probably the greatest number of duplications occur because of divergence of data. Names are given with different spellings or as different names entirely—dates are different for the same person—places of birth are different, etc., etc. Nicknames appear for real names. Abbreviations are capable of different interpretations.

6. There is nothing to prevent anyone from sending us a sheet of names today, and the same or another person sending us the same names next week. These names would naturally be cleared, for cards do not appear in our files until after all the endowments on the list have been administered, and cards are made at the temple and distributed in our files.

7. Some few duplications occur because approximated dates are later changed to definite dates or vice versa.

8. Another cause is due to poorly written sheets sometimes practically illegible; "t" is mistaken for "l"; "n" for "u"; etc.

### Checking of Norton Names

A good example of the problem confronting a checking clerk in the Index Bureau is provided in checking the Norton names placed on baptism sheets for last assignment.

When the name of Richard Norton the husband, is presented, there are found four cards in the files, any one of which might stand for him.

- 1.—Richard Norton of Sharpenhow, Bedford, Eng.; died 6 Apr., 1665; son of William Norton and Dennis Cholmley; Heir, Wilford Woodruff, (d); 5 g. g. nep.; bap. 5 Jan., 1932; end. 30 June, 1932. (This is surely the same, for he has the same father and mother, although no wife's name is given, the mother's name is spelled differently, and his burial date is used as an actual death date. The relationship should be 5 g. g. son.)

- 2.—Richard Norton, born abt. 1600, of Sharpenham, Bedford, Eng.;



son of William Norton; Heir, Albert W. Norton, (d) relative; bap. 17 Jan., 1827; endowed 27 April, 1927. (This is almost certainly the same because of the same father and the same place of birth, although the spelling of this is incorrect. The birth date as approximated is too recent. The checking clerk could not be sure of the identity here.)

3.—Richard Norton, md. 20 June, 1614, of Birmingham, Warwick, Eng.; Richard L. Preator, rel-in-law; bap. 26 Oct., 1925; end. 6 Jan., 1928. (This might possibly have been mistaken for our Richard, before his actual date of marriage was found, for no wife's name is given. The checking clerk could not tell unless Richard's own date of marriage was given on the temple sheet.)

4.—Richard Norton, md. 1 Jan., 1615, of Finchley, Middlesex, England, to Ellen Rowley; Isabella R. Crafts, relative-in-law; bap. 15 Feb., 1921; end. 4 Mar., 1931. (This we know is the same, from the identity of the wife and the date of marriage, although it is given as January instead of June.)

Summarizing, our Richard Norton has already been endowed three times. In this event, we select the first date of baptism, 15 Feb., 1921; and first date of endowment, 27 Apr., 1927.

Similarly Ellen Rowley, the wife, has been thrice endowed—once from the marriage date; once from an approximated birth date as abt. 1599, as the wife of Richard Norton; and once again as Ellen Rowley of Saffron Waldon, Eng., "living 1633" (She actually died 3 years before). The earliest date of baptism is 15 Feb., 1921; and of endowment 22 Nov., 1922.

Of the children, George was bap. 5 Jan., 1932; end. 17 Aug., 1932; Robert is not endowed; Ellen, bap. 16 Jan., 1932; end. 4 Feb., 1932; Dorothy, bap. 16 Jan., 1932; end. 5 Feb., 1932; Luke, bap. 5 Jan., 1932; end. 8 Sept., 1932; John has been endowed at least three times, the earliest being bap. 17 Jan., 1927; end. 28 Apr., 1927.

These dates should be correctly entered upon the Family Group sheet of Richard Norton; and the dates of endowment should be entered on the sealing sheet.

#### Assignment 9

Make out correctly one baptismal sheet for males and one sheet for females from names in your own record whose work you believe is not done. Have these sheets approved at the Index Bureau. File exact copies of these sheets as returned to you from the Index Bureau in your Book of Forefathers.

### LESSON 10—ORGANIZING FAMILIES FOR TEMPLE WORK

**Solution of Assignment 9.** Have each member bring his Book of Forefathers to class. Examine several to see that the last exercise, and all previous ones, have been correctly performed. The instructor may certify his approval of those properly done.

#### Organizing a Family for Temple Work

**A Family Defined**—A family consists of the father, the mother and all the children and descendants. Those marrying descendants are also classed as members of the family. Such a family group can only be formed by the marriage of the parents and the birth of children, grandchildren, etc. When the parents are married for eternity and the children are born in the covenant the family organization will be of everlasting duration for all members who prove faithful.

**How a Family is Named**—A family takes its name from the father of the whole group. Thus, if George Thomas Brown is the common ancestor, the family is known as the George Thomas Brown family. In case this common ancestor married more than once, and there are descendants of his several wives, it becomes necessary to specify which wife's descendants are included in the organization in order that all in

each group may have common parentage. Thus there will be the George Thomas Brown and Jane Wilkins family; the George Thomas Brown and Alice Green family, etc. It is essential that the family be accurately defined in order that all members will have a common interest and objective in research and temple work.

**The Purpose of a Family Organization**—While the father or mother of a family is alive, the organization is intact and complete without further action. The father is the presiding officer, and, in care of his absence or death, the mother presides. This position of presidency will always be vested in the father. Even though he may now be in the spirit world, he still stands at the head.

Where the parents are dead, in order that the descendants may function as a unit under a common head, it becomes necessary for the members to choose a president and other officers of the family to act in lieu of the actual president—the father—who is dead.

Such a group is organized to carry on the specific responsibility which the father would carry were he here and active in genealogy and temple work, viz., 1. to compile a family record containing the record of all the family groups of his descendants and all the family groups of his ancestors and those of his wife; and, 2. to see that, if possible, all the ordinances for all these persons are administered, and all the descendants and ancestors are connected by the bonds of sealing.

The Family Organization is simply acting in the stead of the common father of the group, carrying on his work, compiling his family record, and seeing that the temple work is done which is necessary to make his perfection and happiness complete.

**Who May be Chosen to Preside**—Confusion has arisen in the minds of many between the patriarchal order of family government and the right of primogeniture. The patriarchal order—i. e., the right of the father to rule—is eternal and cannot be set aside. In the Church today, however, the ancient right of the first born son to take precedence over the younger sons is not always observed. Many family organizations, holding fast to the belief that the firstborn son must by right of birth be chosen president, have languished and failed through lack of efficient leadership. A rigid adherence to the rule of the firstborn presiding in families may result in the selection of the one least qualified by ability and training and interest, the one with least capacity for leadership, the one least worthy and even—if the oldest son of the oldest son is chosen—the youngest in age.

The members of a family, therefore, may choose any one of their number as president. They should choose the person best qualified for the position by worthiness and ability. It is a good practice to have this office held from time to time by various members of the family.

**Other Officers**—In addition to the selection of a good live president, there should be chosen two vice presidents, to act as his first and second assistants, and a secretary-treasurer. This group comprises the executive committee which assumes active, general supervision of the activities of the Family Organization. It is essential that such persons be selected for these positions as can meet together readily and frequently.

**The Genealogist** should be selected because of ability for research and record keeping and should compile the genealogical record of all the descendants and all the ancestors of the one for whom the organization is named. All research on the lines of the ancestry of the common progenitor should be by or under the direction of the genealogist. The membership of the genealogist in the Genealogical Society of Utah will enable him to trace any of his ancestral lines. This, of course, will include the ancestry of the common progenitor of the family. He should see that names are kept in all the temples attended by any of the family.

**The Historian** of the family should compile a biographical record, illustrated and made attractive with pictures and anecdotes of members



of the family, including all such details as do not properly belong in the genealogical record.

**The Temple Representative or Temple Committee** should assume the duty of mobilizing for active service in temple work every available person in the family. Too frequently only a small nucleus have participated in this all-important phase, and the larger number have been allowed to remain passively inactive. The temple representative or the temple committee, (if the duties require more than one), should plan and arrange for family excursions.

**Annual Meetings**—Families should meet at least once every year. Conference time usually provides an opportunity for many to meet. At this meeting a regular program of procedure should be followed, including the election of officers. If the genealogist, historian, and temple representative are giving efficient service, they should not be changed too frequently. Great care should be taken to notify all eligible members of the time and place of the meeting.

**Annual Dues**—All members of the association having a vote in the election of officers, say all over 16, should pay an annual due of whatever amount is decided upon by the family. This should be used for research, temple work and other expenses connected with the organization.

**Family Reunions**—It is the part of wisdom for families to meet at intervals in regular reunions and mingle together in a social way. By their becoming better acquainted, family solidarity and unity will be increased, and their desire for cooperation will be strengthened.

**Who May Take the Initiative**—Any descendant may take the initial step in inviting other members to unite in the formation of such a family association. Whoever does should obtain as complete a list as possible of all living descendants of the family and their present addresses. No one should be neglected in the notifications sent out.

**The First Meeting**—When the group is assembled the one who called the meeting should act as temporary chairman, and submit for the approval of those present the plan and purpose for organizing. If they signify approval the election of officers is next in order. The executive committee elected should be appointed to draw up the constitution of the organization. The duties of each official should be made clear, and a general plan of action for the first year in research and temple work should be decided upon.

**Attitude on Surname Organizations**—The Genealogical Society urges the formation of efficient family organizations, based on relationship to a common progenitor. These are much preferred to surname associations comprising only those of certain surnames, regardless of a common relationship. Since those of the same surname frequently belong to entirely unrelated families, it is difficult for them to unite on a common objective in either research or temple work. Surname societies have a tendency to encourage their members to be entirely satisfied with gathering names of that surname, and doing temple work for them alone, under the too often erroneous assumption that they are the names of relatives.

#### Assignment 10

Write a one-page explanation of how to proceed to organize a family organization on any one of your ancestral lines.

Be sure and explain:

1. How it should be named.
2. How to take the first steps toward such an organization.
3. Who may take the initiative in calling the first meeting.
4. The first meeting.
5. Officers.
6. Regular meetings and reunions.
7. Advantages of family over surname organizations.

References: Handbook of Genealogy and Temple Work, Chapter 16: The Guide, pp. 23-25.



















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